



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

No. 15,942 號一十四百九千八萬一第 日一初月正年未己 HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH 1919. 一拜禮 號十月二年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 80 lbs. net.
BREWSTER, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1918.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " " " "
12.00	" " " " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " " " "
7.00	" " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	8.50 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " " " "
12.00	" " " " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " " " "
7.00	" " " " " " " "
SUNDAYS	
8.50 p.m.	8.50 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not the special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
CANTON (Tat Shee)	dep.	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
SEK LUNG	arr.	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
SEK LUNG	dep.	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50
Sheng Shui	dep.	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Sheng Shui	arr.	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Tai Po	dep.	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25
Tai Po	arr.	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40
Tai Po	dep.	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50
Tai Po	arr.	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05
Yuenai	dep.	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
Yuenai	arr.	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Hongkong	dep.	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40
Hongkong	arr.	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55
KOWLOON	dep.	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05
KOWLOON	arr.	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20

UP TRAINS

Stations			No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12
			Local	Local	Through	Express	Slow	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.													
Loan Ferry	dep.													
Loan Ferry	arr.												</	

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Unsurpassed for purity of
tone, delicacy of touch,
beauty of design.

GUARANTEED

for

FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$425.

Easy Payments can be arranged.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[23-1]



Shirts

You will find here the shirt
that meets your approval,
whether for day or evening wear.

Newest styles and with either
stiff or soft double cuffs
in the reliable "Summit"
and "Arrow" brands.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

10, DES VOUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING
& ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE:

Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street.

Phone 1174.

BRANCH OFFICE:

York Building, Chater Road.

Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

[301]

THEATRE ROYAL.
SPECIAL MATINEE CONCERT
on WEDNESDAY, February 12th, at 5 p.m.

BY

THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

SKLAREVSKI

PIANIST

SYKORA

CELLIST

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Children Half Price.

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Management: J. GENTIN.

[297]

Tel. No.
1743.THE
CORONET

TO-DAY

BESSIE LOVE

"A SISTER OF SIX,"

in which are also to be found the two clever children
who played the parts of Jack and the Princess in
"Jack and the Beanstalk."

A GAME OLD KNIGHT.

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 86.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 29th.

PEKING'S PEACE EFFORTS.

When Wu Ting-fang returned from Nanking last week and reported to President Hsu Shih-chang and General Tann Chih-jui the progress that had been made by the Northern delegation in its peace mission, both expressed themselves as highly satisfied, as they had good reason to be, for by that time it was definitely known that the Southern delegates would shortly be settling out to meet the representatives of the North. Further progress has been made. Informal communications have already been established, and possibly after China New Year the delegates will settle down to the task which faces them. Pessimists there are who doubt if the peace conference will ever open, and if it does sit they question its ability to arrive at a settlement acceptable to both parties. Pessimism, as a cult, seems to flourish in China, which has been on the verge of crisis for years but survives in spite of its innumerable troubles and trials, but optimism is not unknown either. There may be good reasons for the pessimism which so many entertain, but there are good reasons also for the optimism which persists. Hsu Shih-chang himself justifies optimism. When he assumed office, it was predicted that he would never get the North and South to come together, but, uninfluenced by the discouraging doubts so freely expressed, he pursued his own policy, and, though his efforts have not yet been crowned with success, it must be admitted that he has already accomplished more than was expected of him. He has succeeded in terminating the fratricidal strife; he has secured the Tientsin out of Peking; and he has induced the South to select delegates to meet Northern representatives in order to arrive at a settlement which will bring peace to the country. Moreover, he has convinced the Powers of his ability to handle the situation in China, and most probably they have come to the conclusion that, if he cannot succeed unaided, the required assistance should not be withheld. President Hsu is determined that if an obstacle to peace presents itself it must be overcome. For example, when the South complained that they had not sufficient funds with which to maintain their delegation in Shanghai, Peking announced its readiness to advance the required sum. Again, when some of the Southern delegates professed to be apprehensive lest they might be arrested as outlaws if they ventured into territory in which the decree of Peking ran, this fear was removed by assurances which are unquestioned. It is intended to go further and issue a general amnesty for all political offenders. These, and the other concessions yielded by the Government, prove its earnest desire for reunion. It will not be contended that the Administrative Council or the Rump Parliament display the same conciliatoriness. On the contrary, they have yielded nothing. They have indeed complicated matters by extravagant claims in respect of their spheres in Hunan, Fukien and Shensi, claims which Peking might legitimately challenge, and their latest procedure, the appointment of Admiral Ling Pao-yi, is calculated to prejudice peace more than anything else, so much so that the President has been constrained to appeal to Tsen Ch'en-hsun to dissuade the Admiral from attempting to assume office. Such action is not indicative of good faith, nor is it consonant with the desire for peace which should animate the patriotic-minded citizens of the country. For these reasons, it is to be hoped that Tsen will use his good offices and that his counsels will not fall upon deaf ears. Reports which reach Peking—they may be exaggerated, of course, or untrue—state that the brigades in Fukien and Shensi are wearing Southern military uniforms. While too much reliance cannot be placed upon these statements, it is fairly obvious that brigades are still operating. It is just as obvious that a stop should be put to their activities.

All doubts having been removed from the Chinese mind as to the issue of the world-war, the Government has shown unusual readiness to talk in with suggestions from the Allied Governments. As already reported, the Government very early accepted the principle of deportation of enemy aliens, and, though the liquidation of the German Bank does not furnish a brilliant example of Chinese thoroughness in the matter, the sequestration of enemy property was agreed to with little hesitation. The machinery for both is now being

created. Lu Yung-hsing is to be Director-General at Shanghai of the Repatriation Bureau, and Admiral Tsai Ting-fan is to be Vice-director-general, while Tsen Yi-chi is to direct the Bureau for the sequestration of enemy property. All these men are *persona grata* with the Legations, and give ample assurance that the repatriation and sequestration will be carried out thoroughly. Their task is not a light one, and this should be borne in mind if the time-table be not strictly adhered to in the matter of these two great operations.

Much criticism is heard here of the relaxation of the regulations prohibiting the export of rice from China in favour of Japan. Japanese talk of a food alliance and exhibitions of neighbourliness do not completely disguise the fact that most of the advantages go to Japanese. Japan, these agents will buy the rice at prices not based upon competition, and Japanese steamers will transport it. It is advisable that exports should be encouraged, that the area of rice under cultivation should be increased, but it is not advisable that preferential treatment to the country which forced its "Twenty-one demands" upon China should be encouraged. The Government may be asked to explain this action to one or other of the Powers interested, like Japan, in maintaining the "Open Door."

Waichiaoju ENTERTAINS. Last week the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Chen 'Lu' entertained the diplomats to dinner at the Waichiaoju, and, later, the foreign advisers, foreign bankers and foreign correspondents. On both occasions, the hospitality of the Minister was greatly enjoyed. This did not end the efforts of the Waichiaoju to bring Chinese and foreigners together, for, last night, H.E. and Madame Lu gave a ball in the new Ministry of Foreign Affairs. More than 500 people responded to the invitation, and the brilliant gathering was reminiscent of pre-war pleasures, with the exception that it found the Chinese much more in evidence on the floor. It was indeed remarkable that so many Chinese ladies and gentlemen took part in the dances, and, what is more, they seemed to enjoy them. The conditions were perfect. The floor was in excellent condition, the room was comfortably warm, and the music provided by the band of the Union Philharmonic was good, while the refreshments were liberal and appetising. Mr. and Mrs. Chen Lu proved ideal hosts, and were ably seconded by Councillors and Mrs. Tyan.

UNREST IN MONGOLIA. There are suggestions that all is not well in Outer Mongolia. Chen Yi, the Resident, has been making appeals for additional Chinese solidarity in Urga, on the plea that conditions are very distressing, but there are reasons for believing that, whatever disturbance to the peace is threatened, it does not come from the Mongolians, who are anxious only to be left alone. Reports indicate that the Chinese are trying to re-establish their suzerainty over Outer Mongolia, and Peking is not correctly informed as to what is proceeding.

FOURTH YEAR LOAN. The first drawing of bonds in connection with the amortisation of the Fourth Year Domestic Loan took place on Monday at the Temple of Agriculture, but the numbers have not yet been published. The fact that redemption has commenced ought to send up the value of this stock.

Peking bank-notes have fallen a little this week, but that was to be expected in view of China New Year. Their appreciation is getting so long as no further issues are permitted to counteract the effect of their destruction as they return to the Banks.

SALT REVENUE. It is remarkable that, despite the civil war and consequent unrest, the Salt revenue for 1918 should have shown an increase of \$902,334 over that of 1917. The net revenue of \$71,999,003 does not represent all that was paid to the Chinese Government from this source last year, for the surplus funds released actually amounted to \$71,761,184, including a contribution of \$10,675,814 from the Maritime Customs. Of this amount, however, some fifteen million dollars were either retained locally or appropriated without authority by provincial authorities or military commanders.

TRADE REPORT. SUGAR.—On the eve of the war, there were in France 200 active beet-sugar factories, which produced, on an average, from 700,000 to 800,000 metric tons of sugar each season. Since that time, the number of active factories in the territory not invaded has been about 60, and the total annual production has decreased to 185,000 tons. More than 140 factories have been exposed to the blows of the enemy. Now that the war is finished, France will require much relief, and will have to draw supplies from Java. This will have the effect of raising raw prices.

RICE. As anticipated in our report of January 27th, the decline in the market and Bangkok steamers arrived here during the China New Year holidays. This fact would have been sufficient to force down prices very considerably, but its effect was counter-acted by large Japanese buying orders. The result was that prices recovered almost to the rates ruling prior to the break. Usual rice fluctuated between \$8.80 and \$9.50 per picul, closing at the latter figures, and all present indications point to considerably higher values ruling in the future. News is just to hand that 20,000 tons of rice per month will be permitted for export from Saigon, but shipments of broken rice flour are not limited. Closing quotations on other grades are as follows:—

Garden	\$10.00
Straight	9.80
Saigon Long	9.20
Saigon Round	9.00
Packing White	11.00
Packing Brown	8.70
Sea Mew White	12.50
Sea Mew Brown	9.80
Torkin Brown	8.20

LARD.—Some business is reported at \$29 for new tins, and \$27 for old tins. WOOD OIL.—\$24.00 Next to TEA OIL.—23.00 (nothing doing) PEANUT OIL No. 1 25.50 (and prices are PEANUT OIL No. 2 25.00 likely to drop. TIN.—98 per cent. at \$90/\$100; 98 per cent. at \$98; 96 per cent. at \$91. The market is quiet. CASBIA OIL.—80/85 per cent. c.a. \$275; 75/80 per cent. c.a. \$230. A small business has been done at about these figures. STAR ANISED OIL 15.—A few small parcels have been put through at about \$175 per picul. STAR ANISED is quiet at \$27.50 per picul. GALLNUTS are quoted at \$43 with nothing doing. HIDES.—There is a very fair demand, and prices are likely to go higher. PEANUTS are unchanged.

HEROES OF THE WAR. THE QUEEN AT A LECTURE. The Queen was present at Wigmore Hall at a lecture by the Hon. John Fortescue, Official Historian of the War, on "Heroes of the War, Past and Present."

In spite of the long lists of men decorated that were published, said the lecturer, there were innumerable others who had done magnificently brave things in the war whom we did not know, although we knew their work had been done. It might be thirty or forty years before we heard of some of the best men, and in the final appraisal men unknown at present would come out and stand very high. He should mention names, for that would be invidious. An instance of amazing heroism was that of an officer at Gallipoli, who swam several miles in the black of night to that precipitous and rocky coast, lighted and fed a line of fires to deceive the Turks, made a reconnaissance at great risk, and then swam back without any certainty of being picked up. "That officer," said Mr. Fortescue, "bears a German name. I hope we shall all be more tolerant of German names where they belong to men who have fought so gallantly and so loyally for England. I do not speak disdainfully of a German name, decorated for bravery, who returned home to find that his wife and children had been subjected to much persecution because of their German name, and he said he wished he had been killed."

The lecturer referred to instances of men carrying on, in spite of intense physical illness, and refusing to vacate a post of danger. If ever there were heroes these men deserved the name. There was an authentic record of a trooper in the old 17th Light Dragoons (now 17th Lancers) who was shot while carrying an important despatch concealed in a quill. Being captured inevitably, he actually concealed the quill in his wound. In the extreme peril in which our Army stood at the end of 1914, veterans of 45, 50, 60, and even 70 years of age, returned voluntarily to the Army, and took their places in the trenches, waist-deep in icy water, to do their bit. They were probably in hospital very soon, but, at all events, they did their bit for a few days. Mr. Fortescue mentioned the high moral courage of the general commanding the Second Corps in the Mons retreat, who took the tremendous responsibility of deciding to stand and fight, and of whom the story was told that when he telephoned his purpose to headquarters the answer came back, "Well, general, yours is the only cheerful voice we have heard for three days."

THE AMERICA CUP. The Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, Rear Commodore, had called a challenge for the America Cup to the New York Yacht Club. Races for this famous international trophy were arranged to take place in September, 1914, and Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, *Shamrock IV*, was already well on her way when war was declared. She arrived safely at New York, has been laid up in a specially-constructed shed, and is believed to be in perfect condition. The event of the challenge being accepted—and no doubt is felt that it will be—Sir Thomas Lipton will rely for success on *Shamrock IV*. It is thought that a series of races for the blue ribbon of yachting will be a fitting adjunct to the peace celebrations already being discussed in the United States.

TRADE REPORT. EXPORTS.

SUGAR.—On the eve of the war, there were in France 200 active beet-sugar factories, which produced, on an average, from 700,000 to 800,000 metric tons of sugar each season. Since that time, the number of active factories in the territory not invaded has been about 60, and the total annual production has decreased to 185,000 tons. More than 140 factories have been exposed to the blows of the enemy. Now that the war is finished, France will require much relief, and will have to draw supplies from Java. This will have the effect of raising raw prices.

RICE. As anticipated in our report of January 27th, the decline in the market and Bangkok steamers arrived here during the China New Year holidays. This fact would have been sufficient to force down prices very considerably, but its effect was counter-acted by large Japanese buying orders. The result was that prices recovered almost to the rates ruling prior to the break.

Usual rice fluctuated between \$8.80 and \$9.50 per picul, closing at the latter figures, and all present indications point to considerably higher values ruling in the future. News is just to hand that 20,000 tons of rice per month will be permitted for export from Saigon, but shipments of broken rice flour are not limited. Closing quotations on other grades are as follows:—

Garden	\$10.00
Straight	9.80
Saigon Long	9.20
Saigon Round	9.00
Packing White	11.00
Packing Brown	8.70
Sea Mew White	12.50
Sea Mew Brown	9.80
Torkin Brown	8.20

LARD.—Some business is reported at \$29 for new tins, and \$27 for old tins. WOOD OIL.—\$24.00 Next to TEA OIL.—23.00 (nothing doing) PEANUT OIL No. 1 25.50 (and prices are PEANUT OIL No. 2 25.00 likely to drop. TIN.—98 per cent. at \$90/\$100; 98 per cent. at \$98; 96 per cent. at \$91. The market is quiet. CASBIA OIL.—80/85 per cent. c.a. \$275; 75/80 per cent. c.a. \$230. A small business has been done at about these figures. STAR ANISED OIL 15.—A few small parcels have been put through at about \$175 per picul. STAR ANISED is quiet at \$27.50 per picul. GALLNUTS are quoted at \$43 with nothing doing. HIDES.—There is a very fair demand, and prices are likely to go higher. PEANUTS are unchanged.

HEROES OF THE WAR. THE QUEEN AT A LECTURE. The Queen was present at Wigmore Hall at a lecture by the Hon. John Fortescue, Official Historian of the War, on "Heroes of the War, Past and Present."

In spite of the long lists of men decorated that were published, said the lecturer, there were innumerable others who had done magnificently brave things in the war whom we did not know, although we knew their work had been done. It might be thirty or forty years before we heard of some of the best men, and in the final appraisal men unknown at present would come out and stand very high. He should mention names, for that would be invidious. An instance of amazing heroism was that of an officer at Gallipoli, who swam several miles in the black of night to that precipitous and rocky coast, lighted and fed a line of fires to deceive the Turks, made a reconnaissance at great risk, and then swam back without any certainty of being picked up. "That officer," said Mr. Fortescue, "bears a German name. I hope we shall all be more tolerant of German names where they belong to men who have fought so gallantly and so loyally for England. I do not speak disdainfully of a German name, decorated for bravery, who returned home to find that his wife and children had been subjected to much persecution because of their German name, and he said he wished he had been killed."

The lecturer referred to instances of men carrying on, in spite of intense physical illness, and refusing to vacate a post of danger. If ever there were heroes these men deserved the name. There was an authentic record of a trooper in the old 17th Light Dragoons (now 17th Lancers) who was shot while carrying an important despatch concealed in a quill. Being captured inevitably, he actually concealed the quill in his wound. In the extreme peril in which our Army stood at the end of 1914, veterans of 45, 50, 60, and even 70 years of age, returned voluntarily to the Army, and took their places in the trenches, waist-deep in icy water, to do their bit. They were probably in hospital very soon, but, at all events, they did their bit for a few days. Mr. Fortescue mentioned the high moral courage of the general commanding the Second Corps in the Mons retreat, who took the tremendous responsibility of deciding to stand and fight, and of whom the story was told that when he telephoned his purpose to headquarters the answer came back, "Well, general, yours is the only cheerful voice we have heard for three days."

THE AMERICA CUP. The Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, Rear Commodore, had called a challenge for the America Cup to the New York Yacht Club. Races for this famous international trophy were arranged to take place in September, 1914, and Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, *Shamrock IV*, was already well on her way when war was declared. She arrived safely at New York, has been laid up in a specially-constructed shed, and is believed to be in perfect condition. The event of the challenge being accepted—and no doubt is felt that it will be—Sir Thomas Lipton will rely for success on *Shamrock IV*. It is thought that a series of races for the blue ribbon of yachting will be a fitting adjunct to the peace celebrations already being discussed in the United States.

DEATH OF DR. MACFARLANE. LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death, which occurred on Friday night, of Dr. Harold MacFarlane, Government Bacteriologist. The late Dr. MacFarlane, who was 43 years of age, was apparently in the best of health a few days ago, and his untimely end came as a rude shock to his many friends. Taken ill on Thursday, as the result of the bursting of a blood-vessel in the brain, he passed away the following evening, at his residence, in Humphrey's Building, Kowloon, in spite of the best medical attendance available and the careful and devoted nursing of his wife.

The deceased was an I.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.H.P. (Oxon), and D.T.M. and H. (Cantab). He came to Hongkong on September 23rd, 1903, as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and, after serving in various capacities, was appointed Government Bacteriologist. He was Medical Officer to the Kowloon section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, during its construction, and was also Medical Officer in charge of the Public Mortuaries in Hongkong and Kowloon. When Mr. A. Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, went on leave last year, Dr. MacFarlane undertook his duties. Of a retiring disposition, the deceased shunned publicity of any sort. He was a very hard worker and a congenial and true friend.

THE FUNERAL. No better evidence of the respect and esteem in which the deceased was held could have been furnished than the large gathering which attended the funeral on Saturday evening. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, accompanied by Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, A.D.C., was present, together with the heads of the various Public Departments. The cortege passed the Monument at 5 p.m. and was followed by a large concourse of people, including the ward attendants, matrons, sisters and staff of the Government Civil Hospital. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, on which rested the wreath sent by the widow. The Rev. H. Copley Mayle read the Service for the Burial of the Dead.

Others present included the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. Justice Melbourne, Mr. J. H. W. Wakenham, C. G. Alabaster, Mr. G. H. Wakenham, Mr. W. J. Trueman, Mr. E. A. Irving, B.Sc., General Dwyer, Lieutenant-Col. Crisp, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Mr. A. Gibson, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, C. W. McKenny, J. T. Smalley, H. G. Earle, Thomas, G. E. Eubey, F. M. Ozorio, C. E. Forryth, W. V. M. Koch, Soule, C. E. Keyt, Lindsay Woods, Y. K. To, and Cheah, Mrs. Hickling, M.O.H., Professors C. A. Middleton Smith, and W. J. Hinton, Messrs. R. M. Dyer, A. R. Lowe, A. Dyer Ball, J. A. E. Bullock, R. Ponsbury, J. E. Lindell, C. E. Marley, T. H. King, J. Kerr, P. Jacks, W. Van Andel, D. W. Trautman, H. A. Taylor, A. D. Keigwin, F. C. Jenkin, J. W. Franks, A. E. Wood, C. C. Thorne, H. R. Phillips, and Ho Kwong (representing the Tungwah Hospital).

Amongst those who sent floral tributes were H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Staff of the Bacteriological Institute and Mortuaries, Staff of the Government Laboratory, Asylum Staff, Nursing Staff, Japanese Staff of Nurses, Ward Boys of the Hospital, Chinese Wardmasters and Dressers, cooils of the Medical Department, Chinese Clerical Staff of the Medical Department, Officers of 74th Punjab, Staff of the University, Third Year Medical Students of the University, Hongkong University Medical Association, Hongkong Police Station, European Detectives of the Hongkong Police Force, Government Audit Department, Inspectors of the Sanitary Department, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1 Platoon Hongkong Defence Corps, and No. 7 Section "A" Co. Hongkong Defence Corps.

COMFORTS FOR REFUGEES IN SIBERIA.

Regarding the recent appeal for funds for fitting work-bags to be sent to the British Red Cross at Vladivostok, for distribution amongst refugee women, Mrs. Stubb reports that 200 bags have already been sent, with two cases and one bale of material. These have been consigned to the American Red Cross in Shanghai, through the kind help of the American Red Cross in Hongkong, and it is hoped that they will be taken straight through and be ready for distribution about the middle of the month. This is very quick work, and thanks are due to all those who made and filled the bags at such short notice, and to the donors whose names appear below.

It is hoped to bring the number of bags up to 500 next week. For this purpose \$300 more is wanted, and Mrs. Stubb will be very glad to receive any contributions. The bags cost about \$1 each, and contain—scissors, thimble, large bundle of white tape, packet of needles, paper pins, a roll of cotton (black and blue), a card of hooks and eyes, and about a dozen assorted buttons. Donations have been received from Messdames Jordan, Taggart, Chatham, Bowley, Laing, Holloway, Beverington, Scott, Harrison, H. Hancock, Dodwell, Osberry, Gill, Aitken, Sifford, Kennedy, Nicholls, Moses, Goldenberg, the Misses Square, M. Goldenberg, Wallace, and Burge, and Mr. C. Thorne. At Government House, on January 28th, \$50 was received, but it was not possible to take all the names.

ST GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1918.

The statement of accounts for presentation at the annual general meeting of the local branch of St. George's Society, to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, tomorrow, is as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

To Street Collection, as per statement	\$ 23,931.63
To Tombola, as per statement	25,802.60
To Theatre, as per statement	12,768.16
To 25 per cent. of St. George's Day War Bond Drawing, as per statement	117,500.00
To Balance—allowed for expenses for War Bond Drawing, as per statement	2,429.73
To Anonymous Donation	300.00
To Anonymous Donation	15,000.00
To Tombola Auction Account	55.00
To Tombola expenses refunded by Mrs. C. M. Ede	785.10
To Interest to date	4,223.43
	\$202,815.64

£ s. d.

By Prisoners-of-War 6,500.00	41,872.43
By King George's Fund for Sailors 5,000.00	31,372.56
By British Red Cross Society 5,500.00	33,814.84
By British Red Cross Society (for two Ambulances) 1,300.00	7,898.73
By Drifters of the Dover Patrol 2,000.00	12,350.48
By Montenegrin Red Cross Fund 1,500.00	9,113.92
By St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers & Sailors 1,500.00	9,411.76
By French Red Cross 1,500.00	9,411.76
By Y.M.C.A. Huts 1,200.00	7,529.41
By Officers' Families' Fund 1,000.00	6,274.51
By Royal Flying Corps Hospital 1,000.00	6,274.51
By Dr. Barnardo's Homes 1,000.00	6,274.51
By Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops 1,000.00	6,274.51
By Blue Cross Fund 1,000.00	6,274.51
By Mr. Murray Stewart, for allocation	684.15
	4,193.79
Remitted through Hongkong War Charities Fund \$31,984.14	48,198,342.21
By paid to Prinz Hendrik Homes for Sailors, account sales of Ragnaker's Cartoon	250.00
By transferred to St. George's Society of Hongkong	4,223.43
	\$202,815.64

OR.

To Balance Carried forward from 1917	\$1,529.72
To Entrance Fees	670.00
To Subscriptions for 1917	16.00
To Subscriptions for 1918	574.00
To Subscriptions for 1919	4.00
To Life Subscription	50.00
To Interest on Current Account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	44.77
	\$2,885.49

CR.

By Subscription to Royal Society of St. George, London, £1/1/- @ 2/11 7/8	\$ 7.02
By Advertising and Printing	71.50
By Stationery	57.00
By Hire for Room for Meeting	10.30
To Hire of Chairs	8.00
To Shroff's Expenses	15.00
By Cable Expenses	11.97
By Balance in hand at 31st December, 1918	2,704.70
	\$2,885.49

It is announced that five prizes in the War Bond Drawing are still unclaimed, viz:—

Prize No. 44, Ticket No. 06360	\$ 300.00
" 49, " 40788	300.00
" 74, " 07574	200.00
" 77, " 09335	200.00
" 103, " 44079	25.00
	\$1,025.00

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., was held at the hotel on Saturday morning. Mr. B. Maitland presided, and there were also present Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Messrs. J. Scott Harston and A. O. Lang (Directors), W. Logan, M. Manuk, E. M. Raymond, C. S. Gubbay, B. W. Wylie, D. Sontak, Fun Tak Hung (shareholders), and J. H. Taggart (Manager and Secretary).

The Chairman formally proposed that the Articles of Association be altered in the following manner, i.e. "In Article 29, the word 'five' should be substituted for the word 'four,' the effect of this resolution being to increase the maximum number of the Directors from four to five."

Mr. W. Logan seconded this motion and it was carried unanimously. This was all the business.

SPORT.

LEAGUE MATCH.

R.G.A. DEFEAT CRAIGENGOWER.

The only League match played on Saturday was that between the R.G.A. and Craigengower, at Happy Valley. Two others—University v. R.E. and C.R.C. v. Civil Service—were postponed owing to the funeral of the late Dr. MacFarlane.

More than usual interest was evinced in the meeting between the Artillerymen and Craigengower because of the leading position held by the two Clubs. If the C.C.C. had been successful, their position at the head of the League would have been greatly strengthened, while the Artillerymen would have been placed in an awkward situation. As a result of Saturday's encounter, however, the R.G.A. are now expected to win the League, with Kowloon and the Civil Service in close attendance. It transpires that the R.G.A. team will not lose as many players as was thought at first. Sergt. Graham played his last match in the Colony on Saturday, but the remainder of the team will remain, so that the Artillerymen can look to the future with confidence.

Both Graham and Telford were bowled by Omar in his first two overs. Mann and Drummond, however, playing with determination, raised the score to 30 before Mann was dismissed. Sharmar, who was expected to score, failed to get started, and several wickets fell comparatively cheaply. Nine wickets had fallen for 88 runs when the last pair opened out their shoulders and carried the score to 109. Drummond had some luck in making 30 runs, not in any actual chances, but in the number of times he just escaped being bowled by Omar. Sutherland, Torr and Colman all shepherded well. The last-named should overcome that modesty which induces him to go in to bat so late. Omar, though not as successful as usual, bowled with great steadiness.

The first Craigengower wicket, Arculli, fell when the score stood at 12 runs. Grimmett was out two runs later, and then Omar, Bass, and Rumjahn were all dismissed with the score unchanged. The sixth wicket, Abbas, fell with the score at 18, and the outlook was very black for Craigengower. Then Lammert came into the picture by stepping out to Baines, while maintaining his respect for Graham, who was bowling extremely well at this stage. It was solely due to his efforts that the score rose to 80 runs. The last wicket—Lammert and Goldenberg in partnership—added 31 runs to the total. The R.G.A. won by 29 runs.

R.G.A.				
Corpl. Mann, et. Ford, b. Grimmett	8			
Sergt. Graham, b. Omar	8			
Sergt. Telford, b. Omar	1			
Sergt. Drummond, c. Manley, b. Omar	30			
Dr. Sharmar, b. Omar	9			
Lieut. Torr, b. Grimmett	9			
Lieut. Sutherland, b. Omar	8			
Sergt. Green, c. Abbas, b. Omar	7			
Lieut. Colman, not out	13			
Gnr. Middleton, run out	8			
Gnr. Baines, b. Abbas	18			
Extras	7			
Total	109			

Bowling Analysis.				
Omar	16	3	46	6
Abbas	8	3	21	1
Grimmett	8	0	24	2
Lammert	2	0	11	0

CRAIGENGOWER.				
R. Bass, b. Graham	10			
A. d. Arculli, c. Telford, b. Baines	4			
A. W. Grimmett, b. Baines	0			
U. Omar, b. Baines	0			
F. G. Thompson, b. Graham	12			
D. Rumjahn, b. Graham	0			
M. H. Abbas, b. Graham	0			
L. E. Lammert, l.b.w., b. Graham	40			
T. F. Ford, b. Graham	0			
G. Manley, b. Graham	4			
A. Goldenberg, not out	8			
Extras	2			
Total	80			

Bowling Analysis.				
Graham	16	7	17	7
Baines	15	4	52	3
Mann	1	0	9	0

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

HONGKONG-KOWLOON MATCH DRAWN.

There were patches of bright cricket witnessed at Kowloon on Saturday, when the Hongkong C.C. took over a very strong team in an effort to avenge the defeat they sustained at the hands of the Kowloon C.C. when the two teams met on the Hongkong ground. The Hongkong eleven, included A. E. Wood, of the Civil Service, who appeared for the Club for the first time this season. Kowloon tried one new player, the Rev. A. T. W. Dowling, who did not make a successful debut.

The manner in which Kowloon started off was most promising. Mead and Goodall got the measure of the bowling, and 44 runs were registered before Mead was sent back with 20 runs compiled in his usual care-free manner. The next partnership, between Goodall and De Souza, produced the best cricket of the

day, for both batsmen brought off a number of very pretty strokes. The second wicket fell at 137, De Souza being responsible for 40 runs, the highest score he has made for some time. Goodall remained till he had obtained 75 runs, and was deservedly applauded for his finished display. Once the first three men were out, several wickets fell cheaply, and Robinson decided to apply the closure. Gray and De Rome, who opened the Hongkong innings, had only scored 10 runs when De Rome was given out before wicket to Overy. Pease and Gray, raised the score to 64, before the former was bowled by Overy. A. E. Wood, who next joined Gray, was getting set when Gray was bowled by Overy after a well-compiled innings of 34. Wood quickened the pace, and was unbeaten with 51 to his credit when stumps were drawn. Pestonji was kept in charge of the bowling too long. The match ended in a draw.

KOWLOON.				
J. H. Mead, b. De Rome	26			
D. M. Goodall, c. Donnelly, b. De Rome	75			
A. de Souza, b. Donnelly	40			
C. J. Stapleton, b. De Rome	3			
Rev. A. T. Dowling, c. Thurfield, b. De Rome	0			
H. H. Taylor, c. Evans, b. Donnelly	7			
J. D. Birrell, et. Sutton, b. Donnelly	1			
R. Pestonji, not out	5			
Extras	17			
Total (for 7 wickets, declared)	150			

Bowling Analysis.				
De Rome	9	0	28	0
Donnelly	17	0	69	3
De Rome	11	0	36	4
Gray	5	13	19	0
Meas	3	0	18	0

HONGKONG P.C.				
Capt. E. H. Gray, b. Overy	34			
F. J. de Rome, l.b.w., b. Overy	5			
T. E. Pearce, b. Overy	28			
A. E. Wood, not out	51			
Capt. H. E. Murray, c. De Souza, b. Taylor	11			
R. P. Thurfield, not out	7			
Extras	7			
Total (for 4 wickets)	143			

M. M. Meas, F. W. S. Evans, F. Syme Thomson, E. Sutton and D. E. Donnelly did not bat.				
--	--	--	--	--

Bowling Analysis.				
Pestonji	13	2	47	0
Overy	13	1	64	3
Taylor	6	0	25	1

I.R.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

This match which was played, on Saturday, on the Navy ground, resulted in a draw in favour of the sailors. The Indian Recreation Club fielded a stronger team than that which faced the Sailors at their last meeting, and showed marked improvement, though their fielding is still weak. The sailors played good cricket, particularly Sig. Hack. A feature of the game was a smart catch by S. A. Lamail, off his brother's bowling, resulting in the dismissal of Holborn.

ROYAL NAVY.				
First Innings.				
L/Sig. Thurfield, c. and b. Earde	0			
Sig. Earle, b. S. H. Lamail	24			
Sig. Hack, l.b.w., b. S. A. Lamail	28			
P. M. Holborn, c. S. A. Lamail, b. S. H. Lamail	0			
Commodore Garner, c. Earde, b. S. A. Lamail	7			
Lieut. Cary, et. E. Moodeen, b. S. H. Lamail	38			
Capt. Kennett, c. Nairn, b. S. A. Lamail	0			
Sig. Price, b. Earde	30			
T/Sig. Ryder, b. A. T. W. Dowling	14			
Lieut. Hack, not out	17			
P. M. Robinson, not out	17			
Extras	31			
Total (for 9 wickets, declared)	159			

Bowling Analysis.				
Earde	12	2	47	2
S. H. Lamail	12	0	39	1
S. A. Lamail	3	0	19	4
A. H. Rumjahn	7	0	32	2

KOWLOON 1st INNINGS.

KOWLOON 1st INNINGS.				
G. C. Earde, c. Cary, b. Kennett	10			
H. A. Lamail, b. Kennett	11			
A. A. Rumjahn, b. Hack	8			
L. E. Lammert, run out	13			
E. Moodeen, c. Cary, b. Robinson	8			
H. Nairn, b. Robinson	15			
A. H. Rumjahn, not out	0			
A. H. Andre, not out	0			
Extras	0			
Total (for 5 wickets)	54			

Bowling Analysis.				
Kennett	12	0	30	2
Price	7	0	28	0
Hack	7	0	32	2
Robinson	5	0	19	4

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

ROYAL ENGINEERS, 1; HONGKONG CLUB, 0.

An evenly-contested game took place between these teams on the Club ground on Saturday. From the commencement, the Sappers assumed the offensive, and for the first quarter of an hour had the better of the exchanges, the Club defence being kept very busy. Occasional break-aways by the Club left wing were never very dangerous, Charters and Smith being in good form and able to cope with them. Though each goal was visited in turn, no score was registered up to half-time.

After crossing over, more life was put into the play and both goals had narrow escapes. A fine combined movement by McTavish and Jennings resulted in Reichelmann receiving a well-placed pass, which, however, he put over the bar at close range. A spell of even play followed. A little later, Pascall gained possession of the ball and raced up the wing, finishing with a fine shot, which Rogers neatly saved and retorted to midfield. Connor snapped it up, and, after breaking through the Club's defence, was baulked in the final effort, Black getting his foot to the ball and diverting it when a goal seemed certain. A corner followed, and a well-placed kick by Millard started a lively scrimmage in the goal-mouth, Pascall heading into the net after Rogers had already saved from Millard. With one goal against them, the Club took charge of the game, but they were nearly always frustrated at the final effort, Lawrence, in particular, being prominent with very fine clearances. His hard lines in his attempt to equalise, for, after beating the Sappers' defence, he put in a very weak shot with only the goalkeeper to beat. Up to the close, the Club had most of the play but failed to bring the score level, the Sappers winning by one goal to nil after a very creditable game.

ROYAL NAVY, 4; SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC, 1.				
---	--	--	--	--

These two teams met again on the Navy ground before the usual large crowd of spectators. The Navy turned out a strong team, Smith and McNiven making their reappearance. From the start, the Navy forced the pace, scoring two goals in quick succession. The first came from a high dropping shot from Warriner and entered the net in the top left corner, completely deceiving Lau Hing Cheong; and the second was scored by McNiven, who back-heeled into the net. Play after this was transferred into the Navy half. The Athletic made many attempts to score and Crocker was called upon to save frequently. Following this, he had the hardest of luck, giving the Athletic their only goal of the match by carrying the ball over the line in attempting to throw out from a hard drive from one of the opposing forwards. The Navy goal was soon in jeopardy again, Crocker being forced to concede a corner from a low-lying shot. Nothing was gained by this, however, the ball being taken to midfield. Smith at this point was slightly injured and obliged to leave the field for a short time. Although the Navy team was weakened, the outside left managed to add the third goal just before the interval.

In the second half, the Navy had most of the play, and were awarded a penalty for a foul. McNiven, however, shot wide. The Navy's fourth goal was scored through Warriner, who easily converted after the ball had hit the cross-bar. On the whole the game was a very good one, being played at a fast pace, and the Navy well deserved their victory. Towards the close of the match, however, a very regrettable incident occurred, the Athletic centre-half, who had previously been cautioned by the referee coming in contact with McNiven. Those who participated in the interruption were sent off the field. Shortly afterwards, the whistle proclaimed "time," the Navy retiring victors by four goals to one.

DIVISION II.

KOWLOON, 4; SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC RES., 0.

Kowloon had little difficulty in disposing of the Chinese, who were not up to full strength. Play was mostly in the Athletic half. The goalkeeper was called upon to ward off a stinging shot from the outside right, which, however, slipped from his grasp and fell at Rasmussen's feet, who easily netted. Shortly afterwards, a scrimmage in front of the Athletic goal looked dangerous, but was finally cleared, only to be followed by a similar incident as a result of which the ball was apparently breastst through. The third goal followed quickly afterwards. When the teams changed ends, Kowloon was leading by three goals to nil. Kowloon kept up their leading tactics the fourth and fifth goals being scored by the outside right, who netted after an individual break-through.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

STOCKTAKING SALE

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

A FEW BLOUSES, DRESSES, SKIRTS AND SHOES AT HALF PRICE

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.

WE ARE CLEARING A FEW PAIRS OF MEN'S BOOTS & SHOES IN SIZES 5, 6, 9 & 10 AT \$8.50 PER PAIR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 10th, 11th and 12th, 9.15 p.m. Performance.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC.

KATHLYN WILLIAMS

Supported by Thomas Holding

REDEEMING LOVE

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Tuesday, February 11th, at 9.15 p.m.

MATINEE

Thursday, February 13th, at 5.15 p.m.

THE BARRIER

in 7 Parts.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VEAUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Eiderdown Quilts

6' x 7' 6' x 6' 6' x 4' and Cot Sizes 2' x 3' 3' x 4'

PLAIN JAP SILK & SATEEN

and many beautiful designs in Printed Satin.

These Quilts, having arrived rather late in the Season have been marked at exceptionally low prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIAN AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

ALL TELEGRAMS are accepted at senders' risk entirely, and are subject to heavy delay. [311]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY to take charge of infants in voyage to England, about April, in exchange for passage. Must be experienced. Apply—

Box 312, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [312]

U. S. R. C.

THE DANCE postponed from last Saturday will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, February 15th. J. R. YOUNG, Colonel. [315]

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

THE Undersigned received instructions to sell a VALUABLE MODERN HOUSE, with 3 Stories, and Veranda, Two Bath Rooms, separate kitchen and servants' quarters newly built, situated Avenida Vasco Gama. Inspection invited. Apply to—

J. C. MOOSA, Rua Central, Macao. [313]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIFIC current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$900,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m. on February 11th, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on February 12th, 1919.

Persons tending to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong Currency payable in Hongkong on February 14th, 1919, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai Currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY PELHAM, Lieut. Col. Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, February 10th, 1919. [314]

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the RACE BOOK is that published by Messrs. NORMAN & CO., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the course. Hongkong, February 6th, 1919. [303]

LOST.

ON Tuesday Night, between the City Hall, Queen's Road and Peak Road, A LADY'S GOLD WHISTLE WATCH, set with diamonds, with a black moire band. Finder will be SUITABLY REWARDED, if the watch be returned to Mr. G. GAMBLES, No. 1, Prince's Building. [302]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED.

ONE ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) to begin duty on MONDAY February 17th, 1919.

ONE ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady) to begin duty early in March. Elementary English Subjects. Apply to—

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Headmaster. [304]

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER for "SIRHAN" Apply—

GERMINAL CIGAR STORE, 18 Nathan Road, Kowloon. [305]

FOR SALE.

"BUICK" 4-Cylinder Motor Car in excellent running condition. Price moderate. Apply—

Box No. 415, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [304]

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One Upright Cottage Piano, specially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York. (Ornately new). One Boulder Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition. Particulars from the undersigned. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS. BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,

Share, Coal and General

Produce Brokers

and

Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"

STORAGE.

CODES USED BENTLEY'S

A.R.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS

All Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address "MERION."

Hongkong

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

TUESDAY,

the 11th February, 1919, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House

Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FUR-

NITURE, BRASS AND BRASS MOUNT-

ED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS,

CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.,

comprising:

Two Chesterfield Sofas and Armchairs

(new), Folding Card and Occasional

Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bed-

room Furniture comprising Teakwood

Twin Bedsteads, large and small Ward-

robes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,

(fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner

Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and

Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,

and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,

Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Elec-

tro Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of

Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large

Blackwood Screen Blue and White

Panel, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,

Pictures, Tennis Poles and Net, Several

Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

One Brass Cot, Treadle Sewing

Machine (nearly new) by Willcox and

Gibbs with all accessories, Piano in good

condition, Large Enamelled Bath, and

one Rubber-tyred Ricksha.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

TUESDAY,

the 11th February, 1919, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

a large quantity of

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

DRAWN WORK, AND

EMBROIDERIES,

comprising:

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—

Single and Double Plain and Hem-Stit-

ched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White

Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes,

Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels,

&c., &c., &c.,

DRAWN WORK—

Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths,

&c., &c., &c.,

EMBROIDERIES—

Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths,

Runners 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow

Valises. (All new goods and small lots to suit

purchasers.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions from C. H. GALE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIEDAY,

the 14th February, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his residence "Galesend," 109, The Peak, THE WHOLE OF HIS

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors. W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. [173]

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 16th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [163]

Hongkong, January 29th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 10th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors. N. J. STUBBS, Chief Manager. [195]

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATOR is unable to send the necessary forms of Claim to Shareholders in the new Company to the undermentioned Shareholders as no addresses have been registered. If no application in respect of such Shares is made by the prescribed dates (January 30th, 1919, or April 30th, 1919, as the case may be) the right to take up the New Shares will lapse and such Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Agreement between the Company and the new Company.

Dated the Eighth day of January, 1919.

Shareholders names

English Chinese No. of Shares No. of Shares

Leung Po Yee 官普榮 100 14670 14778

Poon Yuen Chuen 存資潘 20 181/200.

do. 50 1/20 31/40.

Lo Tai Geon 900 301/400, 1014/11813, 2030/20300, 30801/31300.

do. 500 30401/30500, 30601/30800, 31201/31500.

do. 500 31551/31700, 31751/31800, 31901/32200, 32601/32700.

do. 50 12747/12796.

do. 50 12797/12846.

H. F. CAMPBELL, Liquidator. [197]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—

"AERATED WATER PLANT,"

Care of Hongkong Daily Press,

Care of General Post Office,

Box No. 320. [139]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY

FEBRUARY 13th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AND EFFECTS.

Comprising—Blackwood Furniture, Teak-

wood Mirror Door Wardrobe, Chest of

Drawers, Clocks, Umbrella Stands, Brussels

Carpets and Rugs, Chesterfield Couch and

Arm Chairs, Drawing Room Suite, Easy

Chairs, Dining Tables, Single and Double

Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Curtains,

Blankets, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery,

and a long line of Sundries.

Also

1 Mandoline (new), 1 Post Card Camera

with accessories, 3 Binoculars, 1 Piano,

1 Underwood Typewriter, in good condition.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, February 5th, 1919. [184]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

Emulsion of

COD LIVER

OIL

with Hypophosphites.

A Highly Nutritive Food and

Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very

readily digested by Delicate

Children and Invalids.

PREPARED BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

THE 18.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1919.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF

ENGLAND'S DAY.

The magnificent result of St. George's

Day celebrations last year—a detailed

statement of which appears in another

column—may well be a cause of legitimate

pride to the English members of the com-

munity, and especially to the Hon. Mr.

P. H. HOLYOAKE, to whom belongs the

credit of initiating the movement in 1917.

Up to that time England's Patron

Saint's Day, which is also the birthday

of Shakespeare and the name day of the

King, had been allowed to pass un-

noticed in this Colony, although, as we

pointed out in a leading article when

the anniversary came round in 1916, an

excellent example of national patriotism,

which is the parent of Imperial patriot-

ism, had long been set to Englishmen by

each of their partners in the United

Kingdom and by at least two of the

Daughter Nations. The decision to shake

off the old apathy and to observe the day

in the interests of those who had been

stricken in the fight for freedom was not

made without some misgivings that the

LABOUR DISPUTES APPROACHING SETTLEMENT:

NO FEAR OF GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE:

SCOTTISH STRIKERS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE:

GOVERNMENT PRESENT A FIRM FRONT.

VEILED THREAT FROM GERMANY.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PEACE POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRIKES IN ENGLAND THE POSITION IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 8th. The situation as regards the London Underground railways remains unchanged. Hundreds of thousands of workers both male and female, were again compelled to trudge home to night in sleet and snow.

It is understood that the Government to-day arranged to provide the railways with Army engineers capable of driving locomotives, should the threatened strike of locomotive engineers materialise.

The Government have also taken steps to deal with the threat of the London electricians to plunge the Metropolitan into darkness.

The new Defence of the Realm Regulation called to-day is intended to protect the inhabitants from the grave consequences entailed by the cutting off of the supply of light. It is not sufficient, other steps will, doubtless, be taken.

[The new Defence of the Realm Regulation, referred to, makes a breach of contract of service or interfering with the electricity supply liable to six months' imprisonment or £100 fine.]

WAITERS AND COOKS OUT

LONDON, February 8th. Waiters and cooks of several West End restaurants and hotels continue striking for an eight-hour day, and the abolition of the system of pooling tips.

SITUATION IN LONDON MUCH WORSE.

LONDON, February 8th. The strike situation in London has become very much worse with the calling out of the locomotive engineers.

The South Western Railway is practically at a standstill, whilst the London-Brighton and the South Coast Railways are utterly disorganised. These railways serve the most populous suburbs in Greater London, and since the tube strike, they constituted the only way by which hundreds of thousands reached their business places in the Metropolis.

THE CAUSE OF THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

The cause of this strike is the interpretation of the London Railway Agreement. The Union claims that meal times were intended to be included, and the Government deny this.

MANY DRIVERS REFUSE TO STRIKE.

Only a proportion of the engine-drivers are members of the Locomotive Engineers' Union. The remainder, who belong to the Railwaymen's Union, have, up to the present, not struck, except in Plymouth.

ELECTRICIANS CALLED OUT.

LONDON, February 8th. The London Electrical Trades Union has called out its men for to-night, but it is not believed that the effect of this strike will be so serious as the Union threatened.

The various Companies supplying London with electricity hope to be able to carry on, at least partially. The situation in the tubes, and in Belfast and Glasgow, is unchanged.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHODS DECIDED.

LONDON, February 7th. Addressing a large meeting of postal workers in London this afternoon, which resolutions favouring shorter hours, higher wages, and full civil rights were adopted, Mr. J. R. Clynes emphasised the desirability of formulating and discussing all demands before striking, in order to keep the sympathy of the public. He declared that a far higher standard of living must be obtained before there could be peace in Great Britain, but these things could not be settled by mob law. The workers' wishes must be translated by trusted delegates.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, February 8th. The drivers belonging to the Locomotive Engineers' Union were called out last evening at New Cross and Battersea.

The Brighton-Bathurst goods train was consequently held up. It is feared that passenger traffic may be interrupted, though it is understood that the Government contemplates putting the military in control of the services.

The Police Commissioner conferred with the Home Office officials last evening.

DELICATE POSITION IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 8th. The Unions involved in the London strikes are endeavouring to secure the stoppage of trains and buses in the event of strikers labour being employed in the power stations.

The position last evening was described as delicate.

WOOLWICH ENGINEERS' LOYALTY.

At a meeting of the Woolwich Arsenal Engineers last evening, as the result of a ballot among members, it was announced that 2,110 were in favour of remaining at work, while 1,012 favoured a strike.

THE BARROW SHIPBUILDERS.

A ballot among the Barrow shipbuilders and engineers on the hours question resulted in 3,378 favouring a 40-hour week, and 3,363 a 44-hour week, while 4,783 favoured negotiating to obtain shorter hours, and 1,774 favoured a strike.

LONDON TRAINS UNABLE TO START.

LONDON, February 8th. The early morning trains to the suburbs, on the London-South Western Railway, have not left Waterloo, owing to the non-appearance of the drivers.

TRADE UNION ACTION AGAINST UNAUTHORISED STRIKES.

LONDON, February 8th. The Trade Union leaders are planning strong action for dealing with the revolutionary movement which led to unauthorised strikes.

The lead has been taken by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, whose Executive has suspended the Society's District Committees at Belfast, the Clyde, and London for violating the Society's rules by participating in unauthorised strikes.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKERS.

Furthermore, the negotiating Committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades yesterday issued a manifesto to its members in Belfast, Glasgow, and the North-East Coast urging them to resume immediately, and pointing out that their stoppages will weaken the efficacy of Trade Unionism and impose unwarranted hardships on loyal Trade Unionists who are carrying out the decision of the ballot vote.

THE ELECTRICAL STRIKE NOT OFFICIAL.

It is emphasised that the threat to plunge London into darkness was not made officially by the Electrical Trades Union, but by the London and District Branches, not because they had any grievances, but merely to demonstrate their resentment at the Government's refusal to intervene on the Clyde and in Belfast.

A BLOW AT THE GOVERNMENT.

Another Trade Union, the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, has passed a resolution that the above threat was a blow aimed at the Government, and therefore called upon those of their members who are skilled electricians to do their utmost to maintain the supply of electricity.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNION.

A meeting of the Executive of the National Union of General Workers, of which Mr. J. R. Clynes is President, and Mr. Will Thorne is Secretary, resolved that, while approving the desire for shorter hours, the members co-operate loyally with the officials of the Union in the prosecution of their claims.

NATIONAL CONGRESS TO BE CALLED.

The Executive of the Labour Party yesterday agreed to approach the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress with a view to holding a national conference to consider the industrial unrest.

GLASGOW DISTRICT COMMITTEE SUPPORTED.

LONDON, February 7th. A mass meeting of Glasgow engineers considered the suspension of the District Committee and passed a resolution of confidence in the Committee.

ELECTRICAL STRIKE POSTPONED.

LONDON, February 8th. Reuter learns that the threatened strike of the members of the Electrical Trades Union has been postponed for at least 24 hours.

MANCHESTER ENGINEERS LOYAL.

LONDON, February 7th. The engineers of Manchester have declined to strike in favour of a forty-hour week, and have called a special meeting to enquire into the methods by which the agitation for a forty-hour week began.

STRIKE FEVER AFFECTS BUS DRIVERS.

LONDON, February 7th. Bus drivers threaten to strike, owing to the growing employment of military motor-vehicles for transporting people to and from business in London, which has been necessitated by the stoppage of the tubes.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, February 7th. The Railwaymen's representatives had a conference with the President of the Board of Trade. The latter made a certain offer which the former are discussing to-night. They are meeting Sir Albert Stanley again to-morrow.

One delegate expressed the opinion that an early amicable settlement will be arranged.

THE LONDON RAILWAY DISPUTE HAS BEEN SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

LATER. The London Railway dispute has been satisfactorily settled.

MEASURE OF GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE REMOVED.

LONDON, February 7th. The recognition of the Railway Clerks' Association has removed the menace of a general railway strike.

The announcement of the agreement was received with enthusiasm by the clerks in London last evening, when the Secretary described it as the finest agreement ever made, enabling all station-masters and the superior officials to join the Association. He paid tributes to the goodwill of Sir Albert Stanley and Sir Richard Horne and said that the delay in the settlement was not the fault of these Ministers, but was due to the desire of the Association not to do anything to imperil public safety.

The Association always maintained the majority rule in its affairs, and is confident that its members did not favour any unauthorised action.

HOW THE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED.

LONDON, February 7th. The Press Bureau states:—The President of the Board of Trade announced that he has agreed with the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen that, pending consideration of general conditions of the railway service and the underground train men, they will work in an eight-hour day. Meal time will not be included, but all reasonable facilities will be given to meet the men's physical needs.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, February 7th. The Secretary of the Locomotive Engineers' Union, interviewed, said that notices were issued at midnight closing the strike. All will be working early to-day.

The arrangements for a national railway strike, which was fixed for noon to-day, have been cancelled.

Mr. Bromley added that, if some consideration had been previously given to the physical disabilities of men working continuously, there would have been no strike.

SERVICES TO RESUME AT ONCE.

LONDON, February 8th. The Board of Trade announced that at 8.20 this morning the Conference of the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, and the management of the Underground railway companies, resulted in an arrangement whereby the services will be resumed as soon as possible.

PENDING NATIONAL ACTION.

The London Branch of the Electrical Trades Union, last evening, ordered the immediate resumption of work pending national action.

THE EFFECT ON THE OTHER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, February 7th. It is still uncertain how the Railway settlement will affect the other movements.

The Electrical Union sat continuously in London yesterday, conferring with representatives of the Transport Workers, Locomotive Engineers, Licensed Vehicle Works and other Unions, and the Electrical Secretary repeatedly came out and announced "All are out."

He also denied the report that the strike has been postponed and called off.

WORK GOING ON AS USUAL.

Nevertheless, work was being carried on as usual at the power stations last evening, and the action of the Union did not appear to interfere with the comfort of the Metropolis.

There were temporary spasmodic strikes of electricians at a number of works, while the engineers, whose London branches recently decided to strike, had till a late hour not taken action.

A RESUMPTION OF THE TROUBLE?

LONDON, February 7th. In spite of the agreement between the Government and the Locomotive Engineers' Society, the Underground railways will not resume to-day, owing to the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen deciding that the above agreement was unsatisfactory, and ordering their men not to resume work.

These men have hitherto struck "unofficially" with the members of the above Society, and as they are employed at the power stations, supplying most of the tubes, the latter are unable to resume.

However, the decision of the Railwaymen's Union has not affected the London-South Western railway, which are again running.

FIRM GOVERNMENT ACTION URGED.

LONDON, February 7th. Lord Claud Hamilton, in a speech in London, said that the Government control of railways will continue for two years after the conclusion of peace.

He regarded the labour outlook as serious and attributed the dangerous shape it has been assuming to the fact that the country, in the last two years, has declined the concessions made, and not to the brute force of men who never risked their lives for their country.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 7th. The House of Commons has decided to adjourn to-morrow, owing to the growing employment of military motor-vehicles for transporting people to and from business in London, which has been necessitated by the stoppage of the tubes.

The House of Commons has decided to adjourn to-morrow, owing to the growing employment of military motor-vehicles for transporting people to and from business in London, which has been necessitated by the stoppage of the tubes.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

EASIER SITUATION IN BELFAST.

LONDON, February 8th. The easier situation in Belfast is evidenced by the fact that the Strikers' Committee sent a deputation to Lord Pirrie which he consented to receive to-day, while a meeting of piece-work boiler-makers, shipwrights, and blacksmiths, yesterday, revoked the resolution passed last week demanding an immediate advance of 30 per cent. on the piece-rates.

This simplifies to-day's negotiations, because only the hours' question is now in dispute.

LORD PIRRIE'S EFFORTS AT BELFAST.

LONDON, February 8th. The Controller of Merchant Shipping Construction, Lord Pirrie, met the Belfast Strikers' Committee, and stipulated for the immediate restoration of the public services—trains, gas, and electricity.

He suggested the immediate resumption of work, pending a settlement, upon the condition that the men worked in a 44-hour week, with the proviso that they will be paid additionally for the time worked over 47 hours.

Lord Pirrie proposed the resumption of the meeting on February 8th, if the men agreed, and, subsequently, the men notified that they would meet Lord Pirrie on February 8th. Consequently, he assumes that the men agree to his conditions.

Meanwhile, Belfast is still in darkness to-night.

DISCONTENT SPREADING IN BELFAST.

LONDON, February 7th. Discontent is spreading amongst the Belfast strikers, owing to the failure of the leaders to effect a settlement, but the fact that Lord Pirrie remains in Belfast, ready to confer with the men's delegates, a Controller General of Merchant Shipbuilding, is regarded as hopeful.

WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST STRIKE LEADERS.

LONDON, February 7th. A sensation was caused in Belfast, when it became known that the Magistrate had issued warrants for the arrest of the chief strike leaders on a charge of conspiracy to prejudice and injure public safety.

BELFAST LEADERS TO BE ARRESTED.

LONDON, February 7th. Warrants for the arrest of the majority of the Belfast strike leaders have been issued.

SETTLEMENT IN BELFAST LIKELY.

LONDON, February 8th. The Assistant Commissioner of Police in Belfast denies that warrants have been issued for the arrest of the strike leaders.

Lord Pirrie presided at a conference of the representatives of the Strikers' Committee and the firms of Messrs. Harland and Wolff and Messrs. Workman and Clark, with a view to ending the strike.

The conference lasted six hours and adjourned until to-day. It is believed that a settlement is likely.

LABOUR SITUATION IN GLASGOW.

ENGINEERS RETURNING TO WORK.

LONDON, February 8th. There was little change in the majority of the Clyde shipyards yesterday, but some 60 to 80 per cent. of the men in the various engineering works have resumed, while a meeting of the Whitehead shipyard men passed a resolution condemning the present strike methods, and deciding to resume to-day, relying on the Trade Union leaders to secure their demands constitutionally.

WHO CAUSED THE STRIKES?

One speaker expressed the opinion that the trouble was largely due to inefficient workmen.

CLYDE SHIPYARDS STILL IDLE.

LONDON, February 7th. Though a few more engineers resumed work at Clyde yesterday, the shipyards are still idle. Three meetings of boiler-makers, blacksmiths, and shipwrights, in various Clyde towns, resolved to remain on strike for a forty-hour week.

There will be a Conference of National Delegates at Glasgow, Saturday, to review the forty-hour movement in England and Scotland, and to decide the course of action.

BELFAST AND CLYDE STRIKES FIZZLING OUT.

LONDON, February 8th. The strikes in Belfast and on the Clyde appear to be nearing their end.

STRIKE LEADERS' THREATS.

LONDON, February 7th. The strike leaders' talk of extending the strike all over Scotland, but events in England and the effect of Government action may cause a change of policy.

GLASGOW STRIKERS IN MILITANT MOOD.

LONDON, February 7th. Mass meetings at Glasgow, Govan and the Clyde Bank resolved to continue the strike for a 44-hour week, and called on the Executive Council to co-operate with the strikers, or resign.

Govan favoured the immediate payment of strike money.

The Strikers' Joint Committee issued a militant statement, claiming that only a few false leaders returned to work, and asserting that the Committee is more confident than ever of victory, and alleging that the Glasgow carpenters and joiners have decided to strike.

The Municipal employees have decided not to strike.

SCOTTISH MINERS' SWEEPING DEMANDS.

The Scottish miners have all resumed work, pending the result of the Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at Southport on February 12th, to receive the Government's reply to the demands for a 30 per cent. advance of wages, a six-hour day, nationalisation of the mines, and full wages for the demobilised and unemployed miners.

GLASGOW SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, February 7th. The situation in Glasgow remains unchanged materially.

THE GLASGOW BAKERS.

LONDON, February 7th. The Glasgow bakers are expected to come back on February 8th, upon the expiration of the strike notices, for a 40-hour week.

PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF BRITISH VIEW.

LONDON, February 5th. It is announced that Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General, informed journalists in Paris that the British view of the punishment of enemy offenders undoubtedly is that the offenders, however highly placed, must be made to suffer suitable punishment, without avoidable delay.

Who precisely are the offenders, what offences will be charged against them, and by what process punishment will be imposed, are questions requiring the most careful consideration.

The Commission on Offences and Punishments is really engaged on the question of criminal investigation; hence, a great mass of very valuable material has already been collected and sifted, and this is continuing without a pause.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR REPARATION.

PARIS, February 5th. From ill-informed paragraphs, which have appeared in the Allied Press, the opinion seems to be getting abroad that the British delegates are weakening on the question of demanding, from Germany and Austria, full reparation for the damage sustained by the Allies.

Enquiry in a well-informed quarter elicited the assurance that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. Great Britain, it was added, stands where she did in this matter.

It is practically certain she will find her legitimate demands met by the Conference.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

GERMANY'S GUILT PROVED.

BERNE, February 5th. At the International Socialist Conference, Herr Eisner, the head of the Bavarian Government, speaking as regards the responsibility for the war, actually pleaded guilty on behalf of the German Socialists, but argued that Germany could expiate her guilt by advancing on the path of Socialism.

He claimed that Germany is now the most democratic country in the world.

Herr Kantaky, the German Independent Socialist, declared that documents proved Germany's guilt. Dr. Bethmann von Hollweg's statement that France attacked first was a lie.

IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS.

BERNE, February 5th. At the International Labour Conference, Doctor Adler, the German Majority Socialist, tabled a declaration that the war was due to the Imperialist policy of the old German Government. He recognised the need for a Commission of Inquiry and admitted that the attempt to justify the invasion of Belgium (the violation of whose neutrality was a breach of international law) was a failure.

He stated that the German Republic did not wish to escape any guilt which might be established.

The declaration, which concluded with a demand for the fixing of responsibility for causing the war, was referred to a Special Commission, comprising two Austro-Germans, two Frenchmen, and two Britons.

Britain is represented by Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Stuart Bunting.

GERMAN PROTELARIAT'S ACHIEVEMENT.

The Conference adopted the report of the Commission on the Responsibility for the War, which welcomed the declarations of the German Majority Socialists as showing that the German proletariat had abolished the old system.

The report left to the future international task of deciding the question of the responsibility for the war.

DECISION RESERVED.

BERNE, February 6th. The International Socialist Conference has reserved its decision regarding the responsibility for the war.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

LOSS OF A MINE-SWEEPER.

LONDON, February 5th. The Admiralty announces that the twin-screw, 800-ton mine-sweeper *Penarth* struck a mine and sank off the coast of Yorkshire on February 4th. Forty survivors were landed.

Tyne trawlers are engaged in rescuing the remaining forty officers and men.

DANISH STRAMER STRIKES A MINE.

COPENHAGEN, February 6th. The Danish steamer *Carmes* struck a mine on February 5th in the North Sea. One of the crew has been saved; seventeen are missing.

NORWEGIAN TRAWLER MEETS WITH SIMILAR FATE.

CHRISTIANIA, February 6th. A Norwegian trawler struck a mine off Hvalgaard. Eight of the crew were killed.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

THE SOVIETS CLIMBING DOWN.

LONDON, February 7th. M. Tchitcherin has issued a message stating that the Soviet Government are prepared to begin conversations, immediately, at Prinkipo, or any other place, to state where, when, and by what route the Bolshevik delegates should be sent.

The Soviet Government are willing to acknowledge their financial obligation as regards *Entente* creditors and guarantee payment of the interest on the Government's debts by raw materials. The Government are also willing to make concessions of mines, forests etc. to *Entente* citizens.

The extent to which the Soviet Government are willing to meet the *Entente* will depend on their military position.

LATER. M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Commissary, has sent a wireless message that the Government of the Soviets accept the invitation to the Prinkipo Conference and are ready to make peace with the Allies.

GERMANY.

HERR EBERT IN TRUCULENT VEIN.

PARIS, February 7th. At the opening of the German National Assembly, Herr Ebert declared that the times of the king had, by the grace of God, gone for ever.

He ascribed the loss of the war to the collapse of Germany's Allies and Germany's own military and economic situation. The German Military Party had been over-confident.

The war had also exhausted Germany's opponents, who were introducing robbery and vengeance into their conception of peace, in spite of the fact that the Allies had achieved their war aims, namely, the annihilation of German militarism and imperialism.

He threatened the Allies with the prospect of Germany not consenting to participate in the peace negotiations.

Germany with equal rights to those enjoyed by the other Powers.

He hailed the decision of German-Austria to unite with Germany.

He urged the workers to realise the necessity of production.

The programme of the National Army ought to be to safeguard the German people and establish a strong Socialist Republic.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN BREMEN.

COPENHAGEN, February 8th. A telegram from Bremen states that Government troops entered the town after heavy fighting, and occupied the public buildings.

BREMEN BOMBARDED.

STOCKHOLM, February 8th. It is reported from Copenhagen that, prior to the occupation of Bremen by Government troops

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
A. E. CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



These tiny Capsules — superior to Copal, Cubeb, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 5, rue Vivienne.



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.



THE
Smith Motor
DETACHABLE
FITTED TO ANY
BICYCLE
Will readily provide both
SERVICE and SPORT
EASY TO OPERATE
IT'S SIMPLE AND NOT HEAVY;
CLEAN, COMFORTABLE, AND SAFE.
BAD ROADS TRAVELLED EASILY.
PLENTY OF POWER AT LOW COST.
MECHANICALLY PERFECT.
STURDY AND ECONOMICAL.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Department,
Telephone 2487.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
HERBATION
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
No. 4
No. 5
No. 6
No. 7
No. 8
No. 9
No. 10
No. 11
No. 12
No. 13
No. 14
No. 15
No. 16
No. 17
No. 18
No. 19
No. 20
No. 21
No. 22
No. 23
No. 24
No. 25
No. 26
No. 27
No. 28
No. 29
No. 30
No. 31
No. 32
No. 33
No. 34
No. 35
No. 36
No. 37
No. 38
No. 39
No. 40
No. 41
No. 42
No. 43
No. 44
No. 45
No. 46
No. 47
No. 48
No. 49
No. 50
No. 51
No. 52
No. 53
No. 54
No. 55
No. 56
No. 57
No. 58
No. 59
No. 60
No. 61
No. 62
No. 63
No. 64
No. 65
No. 66
No. 67
No. 68
No. 69
No. 70
No. 71
No. 72
No. 73
No. 74
No. 75
No. 76
No. 77
No. 78
No. 79
No. 80
No. 81
No. 82
No. 83
No. 84
No. 85
No. 86
No. 87
No. 88
No. 89
No. 90
No. 91
No. 92
No. 93
No. 94
No. 95
No. 96
No. 97
No. 98
No. 99
No. 100

CABLES.

(Continued from Page 5.)

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORTUGAL.

RISE WILL SOON BE
SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, February 8th.

The Portuguese Legation in London states that the Monarchical rebellion remains restricted to the town of Oporto and the neighbouring region. The rebels are practically encircled and it is expected that the rising will be suppressed within a few days.

THE ARMISTICE.

EXTENSION DISCUSSED BY THE
CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 7th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 7th, states that the representatives of the great Powers and the Supreme War Council discussed, to-day, the terms of the extension of the Armistice with Germany. They will continue the discussion to-morrow.

GERMANY'S LAXITY IN FUL-
FILLING TERMS.

PARIS, February 7th.

Marshal Foch, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, and Generals Bliss and Weygand, attended to-day's Supreme War Council, which considered the new conditions for the Armistice, which is renewable on February 17th, and the measures necessary, owing to Germany's non-delivery of rolling-stock, not placing German merchant vessels at the Allies' disposal, not surrendering all the submarines, and refusing to accede to certain demands which are indispensable for the application of the Armistice.

The Council deliberated as regards the relative proportions of the Allied forces to be maintained in the occupied territories in Germany and Turkey. A well-informed French quarter expresses the opinion that the Associated Powers may consider the question of the occupation of Danzig, also the Danzig-Thorn railway.

AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE FROM
PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Padgett, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee, said that the Committee unanimously approved the Government's three-year naval construction programme, involving the annual appropriation of \$140,000,000, owing to the very earnest and insistent message from President Wilson. The latter cabled to the Navy Secretary, Mr. Joseph Daniels, that nothing had occurred in Paris to change the recommendations in his recent message to Congress.

Mr. Padgett refused to publish the text of the message, "because it involved more than our own domestic policy." Mr. Butler, the Senior Republican on the Naval Affairs Committee, doubted whether the programme would ever be completed.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY
CARRIED.

BERNE, February 8th.

At the International Socialist Conference, the resolution of Mr. Arthur Henderson, that the Conference should bring the greatest influence to bear on the Peace Conference and unite the working classes in all countries, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's resolution that the League should be composed of parliamentary representatives of the different countries was also carried.

M. Huyman's resolution favouring equality among all nations met with a similar acceptance.

Herr von Eisner, of Bavaria, strongly appealed for a League of Nations and urged the insertion of a clause in its constitution prohibiting the taking up of arms against the League. He said he had appealed to the German Majority Socialists not to demand a citizen army, and said that the abolition of armies was the only possible solution of the problem.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION.

BERNE, February 8th.

The League of Nations Commission has reported that the formation of a League is an urgent task.

A League must, firstly, prohibit new wars and armaments. If an armed force is required, the League must control it. The report favours the establishment of free trade, an open door to all countries and the Colonies, and the necessity of the League approving national tariffs where such are existing.

The report says that the League should be given power to control the world's production and the distribution of food and raw materials.

GERMANY'S IDEAS OF FREE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, addressing the Conference, emphasised that the League of Nations was not an instrument of victory but a territorial Court of Justice. He welcomed the declaration of the German Majority Socialists regarding disarmament, but regretted their citizen army proposal, which meant conscription. If Germany claimed to be the freest democracy in Europe, as Herr von Eisner asserted, she must abandon the citizen army idea.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. THE COMMISSION ON REPARATION.

LONDON, February 8th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 8th, states that the Allied Commission on Reparation met, under the chairmanship of M. Klotz, and exchanged views regarding the establishment of the principles governing the rights of the various nations represented, to reparation for damages caused by the enemy.

The Delegations are submitting memoranda to the Secretariat in this connection.

INDEMNITY BILLS TO BE REVISED.

PARIS, February 1st.

A Havas message states: It is possible there will be a revision of the indemnity Bills presented by the different nations.

GOOD PROPORTION OF THE TASK COVERED.

LONDON, February 8th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 8th, states that the League of Nations Commission unanimously agreed that the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, and Rumania should participate in its deliberations.

The Commission has already covered one-third of the task, having discussed articles dealing with the motives behind the formation of the League, the objects it will safeguard, its constitution, its chief organs and qualifications for membership.

While the Commission's decisions regarding its articles are provisional, many apparent difficulties have been solved, and a general agreement reached on the principles underlying the whole draft. It is, therefore, expected that the remaining articles will be covered quickly.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 7th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 7th, states that M. Kramarz, M. Venizelos, M. Dmowski, and M. Diamandy, representing respectively, the Czechoslovak Republic, Greece, Poland, and Rumania, took their seats as members of the League of Nations' Commission, which, last evening, approved the articles dealing with questions of the greatest importance concerning the positive functions of the League. Half the draft is now covered.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

LONDON, February 8th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 8th, states that the International Labour Legislation Commission met this afternoon.

The general discussion of the British scheme was resumed and brought to a conclusion.

A statement was also read on behalf of the American Federation of Labour.

THE BASIS OF DISCUSSION.

PARIS, February 4th.

It is officially stated that the International Labour Legislation Commission met on February 4th. Mr. Samuel Gompers presiding, Mr. O. N. Barnes and M. Colhard, the French Labour Minister, were elected Vice-Presidents.

The Committee decided to take, as the basis of discussion, the British Delegates' draft convention for the creation of a permanent organisation for the international settlement of labour conditions. A general discussion was begun. The meeting adjourned until February 5th.

THE PERMANENT LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 7th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 7th, states that the International Labour Legislation Commission discussed the representation which should be given to the Governments and the organisations of employers and workers in the proposed permanent International Conference.

It was resolved that women will be equally eligible with men as delegates to the Conference.

THE "FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE QUESTION OF
THE "FREEDOM OF THE SEAS" WILL BE LEFT
TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE CASE OF THE ARABS.

PARIS, February 4th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated February 4th, states that the representatives of the great Powers met this afternoon, when Emir Feisal, the son of the King of the Hedjaz, presented the case of the Arabs.

THE "FREEDOM OF THE WORD" "INTERNATIONALISATION."

PARIS, February 1st.

A Havas message states:— French opinion is inclined to believe that there was considerable misunderstanding over the misuse of the word "internationalisation." This word is unfortunate, as everybody at the attempt to internationalise have not worked out the word which should have been used is "mandatories."

A PERIOD OF INTENSIVE WORK.

PARIS, February 7th.

With the departure of Mr. Lloyd George on February 8th, and President Wilson on February 10th, a period of intensive work will begin in the Commission, with a view to preparing material against President Wilson's return.

LORD MILNER JOINS BRITISH DELEGATION.

PARIS, February 8th.

Having Mr. Lloyd George's absence, Lord Milner will be one of the British delegates.

GENERAL BOTHA TO REMAIN IN PARIS.

It has now been decided that General Botha will not go to Poland. He will remain in Paris in connection with the Czechoslovak question. General Carton de Wiart probably replaces General Botha on the Polish Mission.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE BY MID-SUMMER.

A high British authority, interviewed by Reuters representative, forecasted the conclusion of peace in mid-summer. He said there were many things on which an agreement had not yet been reached, but very few on which the Conference was not nearer to agreement.

He hoped that during the coming lull in active work, the Council of the great Powers will be able to effect a settlement of the difficulties of the various parties, for instance, Italy and Greece, and Italy and Jugoslavia, so that they may come to terms without an intermediary.

POLAND.

COALITIONIST VICTORY AT THE
ELECTIONS.

WARSAW, February 7th.

The Polish Constituent Assembly elections resulted in the return of 490 Coalitionists (supporting the Pilsudski-Paderewski Government), 80 Socialists and 15 Jews.

POLES THREATEN TO INVADE BRESLAU.

BERLIN, February 8th.

The Eastern situation is very critical. Heavy fighting occurred between Breslau and Lissa, where the Poles are endeavouring to break through in order to advance upon Breslau. Thousands of Poles on the Silesian frontier are ready to participate in the invasion.

AUSTRALIA AND SHIPPING.

SHIPPING CONTROLLER'S
ALLOCATIONS.

MELBOURNE, February 8th.

The Colonial Secretary has informed the Commonwealth Government that the Shipping Controller has allocated to Australia for February, March and April 599,000 tons general loading and 41,000 tons refrigerated loading.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

WASHINGTON, February 7th.

The Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives agreed to the passing of a Bill, providing a fund of a thousand million dollars, in order to give effect to the Government's guaranteed price of 22¢ cents per bushel of wheat for the 1919 wheat crop. If the price falls below 22¢ cents, the Government will make up the difference.

WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

CONTEST ARRANGED FOR
INDEPENDENCE DAY.

NEW YORK, February 8th.

Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey have agreed on a contest, on July 4th, for the World's Heavy-weight Championship, not exceeding 40 rounds. Willard will receive \$100,000 and Dempsey \$27,500.

CZECHO-SLOVAK CLAIMS. AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

PARIS, February 8th.

The demands of the Czechoslovaks, which the Supreme Allied Council heard to-day, include the formation of a State with a population of about 13,000,000, generally within the boundaries of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia.

The Czechoslovaks consequently claim the whole of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovak Silesia. They will also re-adopt the Ruthenian title, on the left bank of the Upper Tisza if the latter so desire, and propose to join their territory to that of the Jugo-Slavs.

Thus, the Germans would be definitely cut off from the Orient and the new Slav States would have more solidarity as they would have points of contact with routes to the sea and to Italy.

The Czechoslovak Republic particularly demands the internationalisation of the Danube, the Elbe, and the Vistula, and of the Pressburg—Trist—Fiume railway.

Further, the Czechoslovaks contend that the construction of a railway between Prague, Pilsen, Stuttgart, Strasbourg and Paris would strike a blow at the old German control of communication in Central Europe.

A PEACE CONFERENCE COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 8th.

At a meeting, at which the President of the United States, the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers, and the Japanese representatives were present, it was decided to appoint a Commission, comprising two members each, from France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, to examine the technical aspect of the question of the Czechoslovak Republic.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET COUNTY MATCHES RESTRICTED TO TWO DAYS.

LONDON, February 8th.

The County Cricket Advisory Committee has confirmed the decision to restrict county matches to two days. The Championship will be calculated with one point for each win.

The members of County Regiments are, in fact, qualified to play for the County.

WHY BE
UPSET
WHEN

A
ST. ANDREW'S
WAR BOND
TICKET
PURCHASED
NOW



MAY PUT
YOU ON
YOUR FEET?

ROYAL

Temos
Machinas
Com

Orthographia
Portuguesa.

Compare the work and then compare the prices.

10" size \$140
14" " 160
18" " 180

We guarantee satisfaction and will gladly send machines on approval to responsible parties.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department.
4, Des Voeux Road Central,
Telephone 2487.

S & W FRUIT,
BRAND for QUALITY and VEGETABLES
in tins.

Just Received from AMERICA

CANNED PEARS. PEACHES. APRICOTS.
RASPBERRIES. GOOSEBERRIES.
BLACKBERRIES. EGG PLUMS.
GREENGAGES. PINEAPPLES. BLACK
CHERRIES. WHITE CHERRIES.
FRUIT SALAD.

Californian Sardines in tins with Tomato, Mustard, Soured, Fresh.

An excellent Breakfast Dish.

ASPARAGUS. BRUSSELS SPROUTS. CARROTS.
STRING BEANS. RIPE OLIVES.
CAULIFLOWER.

Pimientos Morrones, Boneless Sardines.

French Style Mustard, Dill Pickles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.
PURITY. EXCELLENCE.G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply to the Registrar of Births and Deaths at the Police Station, 10, Des Voeux Road, for a permit to leave the Colony for more than 7 days. Applicants will be required to produce a passport or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who reside in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1910. Forms of registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

BRITISH WAR ECONOMY.
NOTABLE GERMAN TRIBUTE.

There has lately reached England a striking report, specially interesting in view of present developments, which was drawn up in August last for the German State Administration Department, on the measures adopted in Britain to economise food and fuel, and on the success achieved by the Allies in the handling of ships, foodstuffs, and raw materials. The writer has nothing but praise for what has been accomplished, and bitterly contrasts with our accomplishment the ill success of Germany and her allies in the same fields. The much-cited German "organisations" is frankly written down as inferior, and especially noticeable are outspoken suggestions that the German system of government, centralised and bureaucratic, cannot compete with the systems of free countries where each individual is made to feel himself not a machine but a responsible agent. There is an admission that the German Government has not won the confidence of the German people, but has brought upon its organising methods what the report describes as "universal hatred."

"The English," says the writer, "are congratulating themselves. A year ago, and it seemed as if they too were to learn the meaning of hunger. The Government appealed to the people, asking them to cultivate vegetables and take up farming, pointing out the necessity for cutting down consumption, and by establishing societies for procuring and distributing food voluntarily, the Government for their made people supervise each other. The conscientiousness of the people asserted itself: thanks to the help given by inexperienced hands, the potato crop was larger last year, and thus the greatest difficulties were overcome. In the spring, butter again appeared on the market in larger quantities after having been scarce for a time. After it had been impossible to procure bacon and meat for many weeks, things so much improved that both could be obtained without coupons. Needless to say, the general nation has not been raised, the quality of the bread is to be improved, and besides all that it is to be possible, according to Clyn's statement, to make a reserve for the autumn."

How has that been possible in spite of all the "shortages" reported by our news? The secret lies in universal hard work, in the patience and endurance of the individual, and in an organisation which the Government bases on an intelligent and clear recognition of economic laws. There is no doubt, however, that the chief merit is due to the Government, which never disguised the seriousness of the situation, the Government explained to every authority, to every individual, what was at stake; wherever it was possible, it avoided working by means of pure and simple prohibitions, but did all in its power to make clear to every individual the necessity, in the first place, of carrying through voluntarily every prohibition that was planned. Magistrates, knowing well what is at stake, are severe in their verdicts; the ridiculous extending and extending which are brought forward in Germany are unknown in England. The individual Englishman who consumes too much does not infringe the incomprehensible regulations of a universally hated organising body, but is responsible to a small well-informed community.

OUR SUPERIOR ORGANISATION.

In view of the close relationship of consumption and industry, and by not overlooking the fact that the economic life of a country cannot rest on flimsy foundations, the Government has adjusted the industrial conditions in England. The possibilities of profit have been limited, and, wherever it was possible, have been divided equally between the various economic districts; and lastly, a central office for regulating the stages question of the whole country has been created. The homogeneity which economic life has striven, and the consideration hitherto shown to all who had been in any way injured, is to-day a source of strength for England.

The manner in which the coal supply for the coming winter has been arranged, is quite typically English. The public is able to realise the problem and all its effects, and the Government finds strong support in public opinion. The problem has long been foreseen, and it is not unreasonable to say that it can never cause a crisis for the Government, because the whole population have been called upon to help. In all English organisations we find the same principles for the working out of the various questions regarding public life. The war organisations of England are not worked as a number of separate departments, each one jealous of the other. One feels that each one is anxious to take its proportionate share of the war burden.

"The desire, not only in England but in every Entente country, that the burden falling to each person should be shared beyond the strength of that person, very naturally led to the forming of an Entente Provisioning Commission, which was soon followed by the creating of other commissions for the supply of munitions, raw materials, etc. Such a solution can, however, only be carried out systematically as long as the standard of organisation in the various countries concerned is the same, the members of the commissions engaged on such a solution must be thoroughly cognisant of conditions, and be able to dispose of the reserves and man-power of the countries.

ALLIES' MUTUAL SUPPORT.

"In this the Allies are superior to the Central Powers, and, therefore, their inner front is stronger, and the moral of the war is present better. What a difference between the Frenchman of today and of 1914! Who would have dreamed Italy capable of such sacrifices? The mutual support which the Entente States find in each other reaches even into the soul of the soldier in the front trenches, and equally into the soul of the mother at home, who has to provide to-morrow's dinner."

"While the discussion of Eastern affairs, the diversity of the various systems of division, the treatment of the peoples of the different States of Central Europe, is continually threatening to alienate these peoples from each other, the Entente is systematically building up (Continued at foot of next column.)

FIVE MONTHS IN A GERMAN
RAIDER.DRAMATIC NARRATIVE OF A
BRITISH PRISONER.

[BY REGINALD A. COVIL.]

[Mr. Reginald A. Covil was travelling in England to enlist in the Army, when his ship, the *Hilachi Maru*, was captured by the German raider *Wolf*. He was imprisoned in the *Wolf* for five months and a week. He arrived in England recently from Rangoon.]

I was a passenger in the Japanese steamer *Hilachi Maru*, which was captured by the German raider *Wolf* on September 26th, 1917. Our captain had ignored one of the raider's instructions, and she fired sixteen shots at us, killing about fifteen people and wounding five or six, who died in the *Wolf*. Both steamers then made for the Midway Islands, the *Hilachi Maru* like a duck, with holes in hull and stern and other signs of battle. The *Wolf* left us in the islands, and went in search of further prey. We cruised about the Indian Ocean for a fortnight. Then the *Wolf* reappeared, and stole our valuable cargo of coal, bullion, copper, tin, tea, rubber and other Far Eastern produce, a well-nigh priceless haul for Germany.

The commander of the *Wolf* wanted to use the *Hilachi Maru* as an auxiliary ship. Finding this impossible, he took her into deep water and sank her in twenty-six minutes. We remained in the *Wolf* until her arrival at Kiel. When vessels were sighted and the raider got to work, we were battered down below until the excitement was over.

CAPTURE OF A COLLIER.

One of our many thrilling experiences was the capture of the Spanish collier *Ignatz Mendz*, with 5,000 tons of coal. Without that collier, the *Wolf* would not have been able to get back to Germany. She would have been forced to intern, probably in some South American port. She used the *Ignatz Mendz* as an auxiliary ship. All the women, old men, and sick among the captives were put aboard her, although she had no satisfactory accommodation.

On our voyage round the Cape, we were often sent below, where we listened apprehensively to the firing. The *Wolf* carried six or seven guns, somewhat similar to our tin guns, besides four torpedo tubes and a few machine guns. Her crew numbered about 300.

The seaplane she carried was responsible for many of the captures. She would have been severely handicapped without it. She was also fitted with a powerful wireless apparatus, with which she was able to intercept all kinds of messages concerning movements of steamers.

After the *Ignatz Mendz* affair, the *Wolf* captured four sailing ships of various nationalities, taking their crews aboard and despatching the ships to the nearest port. At intervals, we met the *Ignatz Mendz* to coal in mid-ocean. The coaling business was most trying to the nerves. The two boats were alongside each other, with only the usual fenders between them, and they knocked each other about to such an extent that sleep was impossible. The last time we coaled like this was near the Equator in the South Atlantic, and the last time we saw the *Ignatz Mendz* was off Iceland.

STOPPED BY ICEFIELDS.

The *Wolf's* commander tried to go round the north of Iceland, but the icefields prevented him, so he turned back and voyaged round the south of Iceland and across to the Norwegian coast.

While running the blockade, we were not allowed on deck a very trying experience. (We never know when we might be challenged by a British man-of-war. It is certain that if the *Wolf* had been stopped by a light cruiser or armed merchantman of about her own mark, she could have put up a fight, and I dread to think what would have been our fate.)

As we were not allowed on deck from about the time we left Iceland to the time we reached German waters, I can only assume that the *Wolf* made full use of neutral waters. It seems almost unbelievable that we should have got through the blockade, without being challenged once, especially as the weather was fine. We were landed at Kiel on March 2nd this year, after a voyage lasting five months and a week, and the *Wolf* had a splendid reception.

All the raider's prisoners, between 400 and 500, were sent to various camps in Germany. The treatment we received at the hands of the German military authorities is beyond description. We had all sorts of hard work to do, such as coaling, mending, and working in a silage quarry to counteract the German threat. Doubtless, much has been sacrificed which later have to be made good again. It is a hope that our U-boats will make this task as hard as possible, but the fact remains that the necessary forces were sent to the proper moment.

It is an advantage over us in their sources of supply of food and material—let us, therefore, take care that this advantage does not give them too great superiority owing to the organisation of the Central Powers, being behind that of our enemies. The aim will, however, be attained by means of a forced organisation, but only if the Government wins the confidence of the people, and convinces them that it will do everything to ensure the future of the people.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
NIAS	MACASSAR			
TJIPANAS ..	JAVA	14th Feb.	26th Feb.	JAVA
TJIMANOEK ..	JAVA	19th Feb.	27th Feb.	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI ..	JAVA	22nd Feb.		

Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, 1st Floor.
Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "BINTANG" from Java 1st March, sailing for San Francisco direct 3rd March, 1919.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

SHIPS
ENGINES
TAIKOO DOCK
BOILERS
MOTORS.

Shipbuilders,
Sailors, Repairs,
Boilermakers, Electrical
and Mechanical Engineers.

Graving Dock
20ft. by 50ft. by 8ft. 6in.
Pneum. Slipways taking
vessels up to 5000 tons.
Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 Tons.

Works for John I. Thompson & Co. Ltd., Marine
and Road Motors, Light Draft Carriage,
Specially Laminated, Harbour,
Crane, Hoisting, and
every description
of work.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hong
Kong, Ltd.—Butcherfield & Swire, Hongkong.
China and Japan Agents, Telegraphic
Address: "TAIKOODOCK."
Telephone 514.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AT THEIR RATE.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" containing full particulars of the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application. Telegraphic address "COUPON."

Telephone No. 124.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street

and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA

Chief Office—LONDON, LONDON, E.C.

THE
DIRECTORY
AND
CHRONICLE
FORCHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
ETC.1919 EDITION
(57th Year of Publication)

READY ON FEBRUARY 15th.

PRICE:

Large Volume \$11.00
Abridged 7.00

Orders should be sent to the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LD.

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE *Homeward Mail* Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port on 14th Feb. 1919. Cargo
for the above ports. Passengers
and mail will be forwarded free on application.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to

THE *Homeward Mail* Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port on 14th Feb. 1919. Cargo
for the above ports. Passengers
and mail will be forwarded free on application.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to

Bill and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arm) will be
conveyed by this Steamer sailing on
14th Feb. 1919. Cargo for the above
conveying Steamer for Italy, France
and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
1 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to

J. V. D. FAHLE,
Superintendent.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 11th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "SUIYANG" ... On 13th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 15th Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular subsidia service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and "North China" Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 86

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 14th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Biko Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

Freight or Passage apply to

YAMIC SASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1913	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA ...	18th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE	9th April	16th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA ...	14th February	14th March.
HEJAZ ...	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
NOVARA ...	12th February, at Noon.	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing ships are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be acknowledged. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, etc., apply to E. V. D. FARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,233 Tons	Thurs. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 Tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMAGATA MARU 8,000 Tons	Fri. 14th Feb.
	TAISHO MARU ... 7,000 Tons	Sat. 16th Feb.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	MISHIMA MARU 15,950 Tons	Mon. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SADO MARU ... 12,590 Tons	Fri. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 Tons	Wed. 20th Mar. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, HAWAII, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUBARI MARU ... 8,000 Tons	Beginning of March.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	AKITA MARU ... 8,000 Tons	Beginning of March.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings From Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 30th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or Hongkong.

For further information apply to

Telephone 761 and

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YAMADA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU;
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	14th Feb.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	23rd Feb. From YHAMA.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU ...	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	22nd April. From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	29th April. From YHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU ...	20,000	22nd May. From YHAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU ...	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU ...	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU ...	19,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For SHANGHAI

"ANDRE LEBON" ... On or about Feb. 25th.

Ports of call: Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" Friday, 14th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES: RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Saturday 16th February, at Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" Friday, 14th February.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday, 26th February at 2 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAIKOKU MARU" Tuesday, 17th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Sooh Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 13th February, at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 9th February, at 10 A.M.

"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 10th February, at 9 A.M.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 16th February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... March 27th, 1914.

"CHINA" ... Feb. 7th, 1 P.M.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

For full particulars apply to O. H. BRYCE, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street. Tel. 1845.

